

HERMES

Anglo-latinus:

Aa. OR, 6.63

*Directions for young
Latinists, to speake
Latine purely.*

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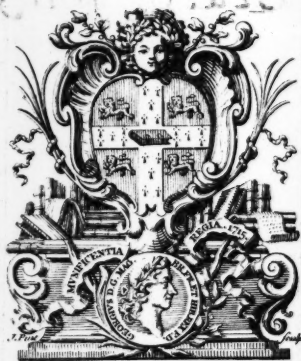


LONDON,
Printed by Ric. Hodgkinson,
for Thomas Slater; and are to
be sold at his shop in Duck-lane
at the signe of the Swan.

1639.

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Anglo-latinus.

Ho so strives
W^o ornate dice-
re, before he
can pure loqui; weaves
a web; wherein a woof
of silk is twisted into a
warp of straw; the
coarsnes of the one be-
ing more transparent
by the finenes of the
other. An affectation
of eloquent floori-
shes,

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shes, without pure language; is but the clou-
ding up of bald barbarisms in an Orators
dresse; like the humor
of our *fashionists*, the
hiding of a foul shirt
under a glistering suit.
Now purity of speech
(the ground-work of
eloquence) is best
attained, by discerning
the *idioms* peculiar to
each language (for
where the analogy of
both tongues goe by
one rule, the danger is
the lesse) which a yong
smatterer is very ready
to confound: whereby
his


Anglo-Latinus.

his stile, though in Latine words, yet in the contexture, smell too much of his mother-tongue; and his construing, though in English, favors too strong of the Latine dialect: and all because he goeth to work onely *verbatim* (which is no where necessary but in parsing) and laboureth not) as he should do, even in conning the first grounds) to reserve to each idiom it own propriety; to fit the Latine strain with right, current,

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passable English; *et*
contra. The aim of
these ensuing directi-
ons, is by explaining
our Grammar Rules to
enable an English
schollar *latine loqui* (to
make good *latine*, with-
out clipping or defa-
cing *true English*) and
to apply fitting *lati-*
nisms to our most or-
dinary *anglicisms*: such
I mean, as may be
comprised under *gene-*
ral rules (for *particu-*
lar words shalbe dige-
sted alphabetically in
an *Appendix* by them-
selve) whereof those
that

Anglo-latinus.

that are marked with  or N. B. are chiefly to be observed, as being most likely to be mistaken. A line drawn thus (---) implieth, that in that vacant roome, some other words are to come in, as the sence shall require.



If a phrase seem hard, **Generall**
to be made in Latin, **rules.**
turn it into some o- **N. B.**
ther English of the
like sence; and the La-
tine will sooner be found.

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Make,

I will make thee do it (or constrain thee) cogam te hoc facere. Make (i. turn) this into Latine, verte hoc Latine (that is, fined) as though he wept, Simulavit quasi fleret. I will make them friends (i. reconcile) sedigam eos in gratiam. I would be loath, to make thee be beaten (i. to give cause) non lubens committerem ut vapules. He makes (i. writhes) a month, os intorquet. So I will make good supplebo. Hee made much of mee, comiter me tractavit. What did you make of your crop this year? quanti vendidisti istius anni proventum? make a leg flecte poplitem. Make the bed, sterne lectum, make haste, festina,

See more examples in the appendix.

Anglo-latinus.

*festina, to make warre, bel-
lum gerere, to make a verse,
carmen componere, to
make water urinam redde-
re, who made the Law?
quis hanc legem tulit, san-
civit? make ready supper,
para, adorna cœnam, make
a fire, extrue ignem, you
shall never make me beleve
this tale, nunquam mihi fi-
dem facies hujus fabulæ,
nunquam persuadebis me.
you make a foole of me, ludis
me, pro ludibrio habes,
he made him a King, regem
cum creavit, he makes a stir
about nothing, tumultuatur
in re nihili, I will make an
end, absolvam, finiam, fi-
nem faciam. A country-
man dwells in the countrey,
not in the citie, rusticus ruri
habitat*

Country.

HERMES.

habitat non in urbe. He is
my countreiman, for he was
born in my countrey; to wit,
in Germany, which is a very
large countrey, Est meus po-
pularis (conterraneus,
sympatriotes) quippe cui
eadem est patria quæ
mihi, nempe Germania,
quæ est regio amplissi-
ma.

Signes.



Words that are but
meer signes (so called in
the rules following, and
written in the margent
in a small letter) have no
Latin of their own, but
must be turned by the
case or tense, &c. of the
word which follows
them.

A, an, the.

A, an, the, are alwayes
signes of a Noun; the Sun,
Sol,

Anglo-latini.

Sol, an idle boy, puer otio-
sus.

Being is alwayes a *Being*.
figue 1. of apposition, 2. of
an abl. pnt absolute, 3. of
an adjective or part. a-
greeing with it: he being
weary, lay down, ille defec-
sus decubuit.

Of, to, for, by, with,
from, at, before a Noun,
are made in Latine by
Prepositions, unlesse
when they be signes.

Cinative, 1. whensoe-
ver it may be turned
to, at the end of the
Noun (the seal of the
King, the Kings seal,
regis sigillum.) 2. af-
ter adjectives of re-
membrance, ignorance,
et. fulnes, et. parti-
tives,

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Of a signe
of

tives, compar. superl. 3.
after verbs of accusing,
ec. sometimes of fil-
ling, ec. pœnitet, ec.

Dative, sometime af-
ter a passive, or part.
in *du*.

Accusat. after some
Peuters, oleo, sapio,
crepo, *he crakes of his
exploits*, crepat facino-
ra sua.

Ablat. 1. to the
praise or dispraise 2. af-
ter dignus, indignus,
opus usus; natus, ortus,
ec. and adj. of fulnes,
emptines, ec. 3. after
glorior, laboro, and
verbs of filling, easing,
ec. sometimes of ac-
cusing, ec.

Dat.

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Dat. 1. after adj. of profit, &c. Verbs put *acquisitively*, or signifying to give, tel, promise, &c. Imperf. *pater*, *liquet*, &c.

Gen. after *insuetus*, *similis*, &c. *consci*us *consilij*, *privie* to my purpose.

Accus. to a place, &c.

To signe

Dat. after adj. signifying good, ill, fit, ready, easy, &c. Verbs put *acquis.* *licet*, and Verbs signifying to provide, prepare, &c. good for nothing, *nulli rei utilis*.

Abl. signifying the word of price, or the cause why? *tacet metu*,

For signe
of

hee

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hee saith nothing for
fear.

Gen. in tanti, quan-
ti pluris, &c. Nec plu-
ris nec minoris emi : I
bought it for no more nor
lesse.

with a signe
of

Abl. of the instru-
ment : or after Verbs
of filling, loading, &c.

Dat. after Verbs
of anger, or compa-
ring.

From.

From, a signe of a Dat.
after verbs of taking a-
way. Abl. from a place.

In.

In, a signe of a Gen. af-
ter Verbs of abounding,
and adj. of knowledge and
plenty (sometimes) Else
an Abl.

By.

Anglo-Latinus.

By, signe of *Abl.* signifi- *By*.
fying the cause, or how
far a thing exceeds ano-
ther, &c.

At, a signe of *Gen.* or *At*.

Abl. See, in or at a place,
&c.

Then (.i. at that time) *Than*.
tum, *tunc*. *than* after a
comparative, a signe of
an *Abl.* or made by *quam*
&c.

There (.i. in that place) *There*, *ibi*.
It (.i. that thing) is,
ea, *id*, *Otherwise* it or
there, before a Verb, is a
signe of a *Pom.* case
comming after his verb,
or of an *Impersonal.* it
*irke*th, *pige*t, *it is I*, *ego*
sum. *it is not thou canst*
fear me, *non tu is es qui*
me terrere potes.

Am,

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*Am, bee,
have, doo,
let, to.*

*Am, art, is, are, was,
were, bee, been, being, have,
had, having, shal, doo, did,
let, to, about to are but
signes of some voice or
tense, if they come before
the english of a Verb or
Part. (I shal teach, doce-
bo; being taught, doctus;
let him teach, doceat; ha-
ving spoken, locutus) or
otherwise they are made
by their own Latine,
sum, habeo, facio. But
am, art, &c. or any english
of sum coming before
the english of an adj. is
often made by a verbe
preter; I am sound, va-
leo: he is pale, paller.*



*Should,
will, may.*

*Should (.i. ought to) is
oftenest made by debeo.
I will, would (.i. I desire, I
am*

Anglo-latinus.

am willing, I would fain,
or would have) volo, I
would not (i. am unwilling,
or would not have) nolo. I
may, might (i. I have liber-
ty to --- it is free for mee, or
is in my power) licet, pos-
sum. Otherwise should,
will, would, may, might are
but signes of tenses.

Sometime these are
but signes :

More, most, very before
an adj. or Adverb, are of-
ten signes of a degree.
About to ---, like to ---
ready to --- signes of Part,
in rus : to bee, --- should
bee, --- must bee, --- deserves
to bee, --- signes of Fut. in
dus. Must do, --- a signe
of a Gerund in dum.

If the signe be set far
off

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off from the Verb, or
after the Poun (which
happens, by asking a que-
stion, or misplacing the
words of a sentence) the
sence must direct a man
to place the words in
their naturall order;
and if either signe or verb
be understood, it must be
supplied out of the sence;
as *whom did you give your
book to?* .i. *to whom*: *what
is he good for?* .i. *for what*,
cui rei utilis est? *who will
goe with me?* *quis mecum
ibit?* *I will* (not volo,
but) *ego ibo*, *who wrote
this*, *quis hoc scripsit?* *wee
did*, *nos scripsimus*. *God
alwayes saveth his children*:
what said I, hath? yea, *doth
and alwayes will*, *Deus su-*

Anglo-latinum.

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os semper servavit : quid
dixi servavit ? imo servat,
& semper servabit. God
bath made me by his power,
redeemed me by his Sonnes
death, sanctified me by his
grace, Deus potentia sua
me creavit, Filij morte re-
demit, gratia sua sanctifi-
cavit.

Signes
of dimi-
nutives :
poor, pretty,
Somewhat,
little, ped-
ling, silly—

Some phrases used by
way of modesty, flattery,
mockery or pitty, are
made in Latine by dimi-
nutives, as my poore help,
opella mea : a petty king,
regulus ; a pedling Poet, po-
etafter, a little fellow ho-
munculus ; a poore gain,
lucellum ; deer heart, cor-
culum ; a small field, agel-
lus, pretty well ; meliusculè
a sarry, or silly rhetoritian,
rhe-

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*rhitorculus, somewhat fier-
full, timidusculus, particu-
la, portiuncula, a poore pit-
tance. When a Substan-
of the common oꝛ doubt.
full gender signifies the
hee oꝛ male, use it in the
masc. as: *thy husband* con-
junctus: when the *shee* oꝛ
femal, use it in the fem. as
a little bitch, *parva canis*;
if it be indifferent to the
sense, whether *hee* oꝛ *shee*,
use it in that gend. which
is most usual in the best
authors, *hæc talpa*, *da-
ma, ales, forceps, grus, ca-
nalis: hic cardo, bubo mar-
go amnis, sentis, cinis, pul-
vis, litter, obex, &c.**

Direct.

The names of places,
times, mettalls; mate-
rialls

Anglo-latinus.

rialls and sundry other
words, if they hang on
some Substantive that
answers to what ? are
made by Adjectives, a
London Merchant, merca-
tor Londinensis; a brasse
ring, annulus aeneus, a brick
wall, murus coctilis; a
glasse window, vitrea fen-
stra; Sea water, aqua ma-
rina; a summer apple, pre-
cox pomum, 'household af-
fairs, res domesticae, a sil-
ver cup, poculum argen-
teum; an eye witness, testis
oculatus.


The Compar. degree
hath the signe more before
it, or at the end of it,
and it signifies more than
the positive, as mollior
softer or more soft. But More, or,
some

HERMES

 **—ish.**

Somewhat,
most, very,
—est.

sometime it signifies less
than the positive; and
hath the signe somewhat
before it, or ish at the end
of it, as *pallish* or somewhat
pale, *pallidior*; somewhat
fearfull, *timidior* (*subti-*
midus, *timidiusculus*.)

The Superl. hath the
signe *most*, or *very* before
it, or *est* at the end of it,
as *mollissimus* *softest*; *most*
soft, *very soft*: and it signi-
fies most of all, or some ve-
ry high degree, by which
one thing goeth beyond
another. But an Adj. of
measure or number (which
in english seems a Sub.)
 may expresse the utter-
most part, end or degree
of one and the same thing,
and agree with the Sub.
mea-

Anglo-latinus.

measured, in the top of the
house, in summis ædibus.
In the bottome or lowest
part of hell, in imò tartaro.
the farthest part of the earth,
ultima terra: at the end of
the towne, ad extremum op-
pidum, at break of day, pri-
ma luce. So some Posi-
tives: the rest of the money,
reliqua pecunia; in the
midst of the city, in urbe
media, borne the fourth day
of the moone (.i. in an un-
nuckie houre) quarta lu-
na natus.

Quid is alwayes a Pronouns.
Subst. neuter. ego
tu, sui be Substantives of
any gender; but are used
in the same gender with
the thing that they signi-
B fie.

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he. So ego is the *Masc.*
 if a man speaketh; the
Femi. if a woman speaketh, &c. Other pronouns are *Adjectives*. Ipse, idem & qui are joyned to any person: therefore a Verb having qui for his *Nom.* case, must agree in person with the antecedent to qui, heus tu, qui Vulcanum in cornu geris, thou that carriest a candle and lanthorne. Pl. fidem imploro vestram iudices, qui causam nostis. adsum, qui feci.

You, of yours, this, these, thee, her, they. them, that, those, his, her, their, himsele his self, &c.	You, your, of yours (if you speake but to one) tu, tuus (if to more) vos, ve- ster: this house of yours is like to fall, hæc tua domus est ruitura. This hic or iste,
--	---

Anglo-latinus:

iste, &c. in singulari. *These*,
hi oꝛ isti, æ, a, &c. in plur.
Shee, ea oꝛ illa. *Her* (a
Subst.) illam oꝛ eam. *He*,
ille oꝛ is. *Him*, illum oꝛ
eum. *They*, illi oꝛ ij, æ, a.
Them illos, eos, as, a. *That*
(.i. that same) is oꝛ ille,
a, d, &c. in sing. *Those* illi,
ij, æ, a, &c. in plur. *His*, of
his, her (an Adj.) of hers,
illius oꝛ ejus : the pride of
hers, oꝛ her pride will come
down, ejus superbia detu-
mesceat. *Their* eorum oꝛ il-
lorum, arum, orum.

Himselfe, *herselfe*, *it selfe*,
themselves; *Sui*, *sibi*, *se*.
His owne, *her owne*, *it owne*,
their owne, *suus*, a, um (&c.
clean through) N. B. *sui*
and *suus* must be used of
all those englishes, al-
B 2 though

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though *selfe*, or *owne* be not exprested; if, *whom?* or *whose?* being set before the english, the answer may be made by *selfe*, or *owne*, as my brother desires you to pardon him and his sonne (*whom?* or *what him?* himself; *whose son?* his *owne*) *irater orat, ut ignoscas sibi et filio suo.*

Self, own,

But if *selfe* or *owne* must needs be exprested with an emphasis; they are usually turned thus. *Selfe* or *owne selfe*, *ipse, a, um, &c.* in Sing. *Selves* or *owneselves*, *ipsi, æ, a, &c.* in Plur. *Own* (without *selfe*) *ipfius, ipforum, arum, orum.* Your *owne knavery* will betray you, *tua ipfius nequitia te prodet.* I saw him
my

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my selfe, with mine own eyes,
egomet ipse vidi meis ipsi-
us oculis; wee our selves:
nosmet ipsi, thou thine own
selfe tu ipse, they their owne
selves did it with their own
hand, illi ipsi fecerunt sua
ipsorum manu, here is the
man his owne selfe, adest ip-
se homo; he himselfe or his
owne selfe, ille ipse. N. B.
My, thy, our, your, his, their,
her, him, before selfe or
owne selfe, are turned by
ego, tu, nos, vos, ille, illi,
illa: the women themselves
(their owne selves) fought
with their owne hands, ipsæ
fæminæ pugnarunt suis ip-
sarum manibus.

Who? what? (an Adj.)
quis, quæ, quod? Whom?
quem, quam? Whose, cu-

B 3jus,

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jus, quorum, arum. *That*
which ; *he which*, *qui*. *Who*
 (.i. *which*) *qui*. *That* (.i.
which) *qui*, &c. *Sing.* &
Plur. *And hee* (.i. *who* or
which) *qui* ; *I enquired of*
a friend of mine ; *and he told*
me ; *sciscitabar a quodam*
familiari meo , *qui nuncia-*
vit mihi. *Where is made*
by qui, *here by hic*, *there by*
ille, *if they come before*
of, *to*, *at*, *with*, *withall*, *a-*
bout, *in*, *by*, *unto*, *as whereof*
cujus or *de quo* : *whereunto*
to cui : *hereby*, *ex hoc* : *there-*
in in illo : *he hath not where-*
withall to buy a halter to
hang himselfe , *non habet*
quo restimemat ad suspen-
dium.

N. B. the same english
 Verb

Anglo-latinus.

Verb is oft used *actively*
& *neutrally*, and so is made
in Latine sometime by a
Verb signifying *active-*
ly, sometime *neutrally*
or *passively*: a storm will
sinke a ship, procella sub-
merget navim; the ship
sinketh, navis subfidit.
Look hither, respice huc: he
looks like a sloven, videtur
sordidus: bend the twig,
while it is young; for after
it be growne up, it will break
before it will bow, flecte ger-
men adhuc tenellum, nam
postquàm adoleverit, pri-
us frangitur, quàm flecti-
tur. So to burne, feede,
shake, taste, weigh, &c. See
in the appendix.

To practise the former
rule, observe that an a-
Active.

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Active.

I doe—

I am doing—

Neuter.

I am—

Active and neuter end both in o : and a passive and dependent both in or. But an *active* by adding r, may be a passive, and it signifieth to doe, or to be doing, Somewhat to another, as scribo, I write, or I am writing. legebam, I read or I was reading: what hast thou been doing? quid fecisti? I have been writing, scripsi. A neuter signifieth to bee, to become, or be made somewhat (ægroto, I am sick, gaudeo, I am glad, abiit he is gone, acesco, I wax sovre, confenesco, I grow old) or to doe something in it selfe (as curro I runne or I am running, cresco I grow, proficio, I profit in learning, ardeo, I burne or
am

Anglo-latinus.

am burning) and it keeps
the same signification in
the Partic. gerunds, and
first supin, as *ægrotans be-*
ing sicke, *vapulans beaten*,
vapulatum to be beaten, and
though a neuter, cannot
take r, nor become a pas-
sive, yet it may have an
impersonall passive, as
curritur, *statur*. N. B. the
same verb, as it signifies
divers things, may be a-
ctive or neuter: as *præsto*
I performe, *offendo I find*,
or *offend*, *supero I over-*
come, *duro I harden*, *expe-*
dio I free or dispatch, *com-*
modo I lend, *differo I put*
off, or delay, *suppedito, I*
afford, or furnish with, *suffi-*
cio, I staine or put one in
place of another; *appeto, I*

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desire, contingo I touch, &c.
 are actives : Præsto to ex-
 cell, offendo, to stumble, su-
 pero to remaine, duro, to
 last, expedio to be expedi-
 ent, commodo to profit, dif-
 fero to differ from another,
 suppetito, sufficio to suffice,
 appeto to approach, con-
 tingo to happen : neuters.
 So some verbs compoun-
 ded become Neuters,
 whose simples are ac-
 tives (as proficio, appe-
 to, suppeto, pertineo :) or
 actives, whose simples
 are neuters, as aboleo,
 abnuo, expugno. A pas-
 sive by casting away r, be-
 comes an active, and it
 signifieth that something
 is done or in the doing; as
 scribitur, it is written, or it

passive.]

Anglo-latinus.

is a writing : argentum cu-
ditur the money is now in the
coining. A deponent can-
not become an Active, deponent.
but most deponents signi-
fie onely actively (eloque-
re verba, speake out thy
words : nihil moror te, I
care nat for thee) some few
∴ neutrally or passively ∴ Nascor
(irascor I am angry, gradi- glorior,
or I goe, morabor sub dio, expergi-
I will tarry abroad out of scor, orior,
doores) If the same depo- morior.
nent, in the same sence,
signifie both actively and
passively, it is called a
commun, as dignor, I
vouchsafe, I am vouchsafed. commun.
Adulor I flatter, ne fina-
mus nos adulari, Cic. such
of old were aggredior,
aspernor, meditor, crimi-
nor,

HERMES



2. inde ve-
ctor a pas-
senger.

nor, interpretor, testor,
tueor, populo, &c. If a
passive english hath no
Latine to be made by,
but a deponent: turne
the english into an active
sence: as he is followed by
many, overtaken by few (ma-
ny follow him, few overtake
him) multi sequuntur e-
um, pauci assequuntur.

as in the
greek.

τελω,
ἀπαλλάττω
ῥίπτω, &c.

These actives, præ-
cipito, muto, vario, veho,
tondeo, sedo, Accendo,
agglomeror, converto, de-
coquo, gesto, & gemino,
crucio, maculo, lavo, pul-
vero, quasso; abscondo,
moveo, capero, augeo,
como, remitto, avertor, ver-
to, rugo, æquo, vestio,
volvo, infinuo, tardo, of-
fendo, sic tempero, pascor,
&c.

Anglo-latinius.

&c. Even in the Act. ter^m
mination are found (maⁿy
of them in good prose
Authors) to signifie
* neutrally or passively
(by reason of se, or some
other Accus. understood)
præcipitaverat hyems &
appetebat ver *Cæs.* winter
was well nigh spent, and
the spring drew on. Moves,
sed non promoves, thou
art doing, but makest no rid-
dance; a maleficio non
temperabit, *Cæs.* hee can-
not forbear doing mischief.
decoxit he is broken or ban-
krout. vertat hæc res bene,
good luck have the businesse.
tardare & commorari, *Cic.*
tempestates maximè vari-
ant, *Cels.* pascentes capel-
læ: volventibus annis.
tonden-

HERMES

tendenti barba cadebat.
Vir.

Some neuters are used actively (see pag. 15.)
 Some passives, that have actives in o, are often used actively like deponents : revertor to returne, pignero to pawne, depascor to feed upon. So impertior, comitor, affector, bellor, censeor, praevertor, fabricor, faneror, ludificor, convertor, fluctuor, multor, murmuror, nutrior; and sometimes emungor, erumpor, copulor, punior, objurgor, munero, fatiscor.

<p>To grow -- To waxe -- to begin to beg --</p>	<p>To grow or waxe something, or to begin to be, -- is made by a Verb in sco. it waxeth night, vesperscit,</p>
--	--

Anglo-latinus.

cit. to waxe ripe mature-
fco, to grow young againe re-
pubesco, hee begins to wa-
ver labascit.

To (the english of the *To--*
infin. mood active) com-
ming after any english of
sum, is made by the fut.
in rus; *I am to goe* sum abi-
turus. After a verb of
moving, make *to* by the
first supin; *hee is gone to*
hunt, ixit venatum. If *to*
may be turned into the *To do, .i. of*
english of the gerund in *doing—*
di (as after gratia, cau-
sa, locus, studiumq; libido,
potestas, otium amorq;
modus, sic consuetudo, cu-
pido, spes, via, vis, ratio,
jus, norma, licentia, tem-
pus, opportunitas, volun-
tas, autoritas, occasio, ve-
nia,

HERMES

nia, &c. cupidus, certus
peritus, &c.) make it by
the gerund in di. thou hast
no cause to complaine (of
complaining) nullam habes
causa querendi. very desir-
ous to goe (of going) back,
cupidissimus redeundi.

to, .i. to the
intent to---

Thou hast a faire occasion
offered to grow rich, ampla
tibi datur occasio ditescen-
di: maxima peccandi ille-
cebra spes impunitatis,
Cic. If to signifie to the
end or to the intent to; make
it by the .: Ger. in dum

∴ The ger.
is oft made
by a subst.

(or oft by causa or gratia,
and a ger. in di) take time
to advise, sume diem ad
deliberandum, he rose very
early to study, surrexit ad-
modum diluculo ad stu-
dendum (studendi gratia.)

thus

Anglo-latinus.

thus is to made, after
slow, ready, strong, good, fit, To, .i. to
expert, &c. it is good to be —
beale, valet ad sanandum.

If to do — signifies in
sence, to be done, make it
by fut. in dus. I have my
brother yet to entreat, restat
mihi frater adhuc exoran-
dus. what dost thou appoint
me to doe? quid mihi præ-
scribis faciendum?

To be (the english of To bee—
the infin. passive) com-
ming after sum, habeo or
videor, or signifying to

the intent or to the end to
bee, is made by fut. in dus.

I commend my sonne to you
to be taught, commendo ti-

bi filium docendum. To
be after dignus, indignus,
mirabilis, opt. fas, nefas,
faci-

Ar; consul-
to prius o-
pus est,
quam fa-
cto.

HERMES

facilis, turpis, necessarius
opus, need, &c. is made by
the last supin :

N. B.

But alwayes (if the
sence will beare it) to or
to be may be made by the
subj. mood, with ut or
qui, thus : I came to (i.
that I might) entreat, veni
ut rogarem. I desire thee
to (or that thou wouldest be
gon, oro te ut abeas. I
know not what to doe, nes-
cio quid faciam, quid præ-
scribis mihi, ut faciam.
Edendum, ut viyas. Send
thy man before to enquire
(which may inquire) præ-
mitte famulum qui quæ-
rat. art thou a fit man to
teach mee ? tunc idoneus,
qui me doceas ? He gave me a
book to read, but not worthy

Anglo-Latinus.

to be read, dedit mihi li-
brum legendum (quem le-
gerem) at indignum qui
legatur. Here is a pen-knife
for you, to make a pen with,
hem tibi scalpellum quo
pennam exacuas.

Some neuters, especi- N. B.
ally verbes of mooving,
and alt in sco, are often
englished like passives;
and then the english,
which seemeth to bee
made by the present tense
passive, must be made by
the pret. perf. and the
english of the pret. imperf.
by the pret. pluperf. Hee
was not come back in the
morning, but now hee is come
back, mane non redierat,
sed nunc redit: they are
not risen yet, but now they
are

Shee is
brought a
bed of a
boy: pepe-
rit pue-
rum.

HERMES

are rising, nondum surrexerunt, sed jam surgunt; thou art come sooner than I lookt for, venisti celerius opinione. I was gone abroad, before thou wert up, prodieram foràs priusquam tu surrexeras, if hee be gone away, I am undone, si ille abiit, perii. I am run out of breath, cucurri usque, dum fatiscit spiritus; the apple is ripe, pomum maturuit.

non. ne.

Set an adverb of denying or forbidding before the verb; non forbidding: Onely before the indicative; ne forbidding, before the imperative or subj. do not, non facies; ne fac; ne feceris.

Subj.

Put the verbe, coming

Anglo-latiniz.

ming after any of these words, in the *subj.* mood, quasi, tanquam *as though*, quippe, o si, utinam; antequàm, perinde ac si, licet, quamvis *although*, ac si, *as though*, dum *untill*, quin *but*, modò *so that*, ut *that although*; quò *that*, to the intent *that*; cum *whereas*, seeing *that*; ne least *that*, that--- not; ne---an *whether or* ---. Words that may aske a question (*qui, quis, qualis, &c.*) when they aske no question, are joyned with a *subj.* oftner than an *indic.* scilicet *es*, qui huic credas; scis quanti eum faciam.

The gerunds signifie Gerunds. as the verbs; of an active, actively (seldome pas-

HERMES.

passively) and are formed of the pret. imp. by changing the last syllable into *ndi, ndo, ndum* : and they are declined, governed, and made in Latin just like nouns. *Nom. legendum to read, G. legendi of reading, D. legendo for reading. Ac. legendum to read. Ab. legendo with or by reading.*

Parti.

∴ at *na-
scendus,
pæniten-
dus, puden-
pus dormi-
endus pi-
gendus.*

N *Enters* want the part. *preter* tence (except some that come of neuterpassives and impersonals, as *ausus, regnatus, triumphatus, &c*) and most ∴ *neuters* and *deponents* signifying neutrally want the *fur-
dus.*

Post

Anglo-latinus.

Most *neuters* and *deponents* want the latter *supine*. So that the *fut. in rus*, must come of the first *supine* by changing *um* into *urus*, as of *doctum docturus*: and it signifies *to do*; or *about*, ready, or *like to doe*. *ruiturus* about, ready, like to ready (or upon the point) to fall. A *part. prater.* is formed of the first *supin* by turning *um* into *us*, and signifies a *thing done*, as of *occisum occisus* *slaine* or *being slaine*: but it signifies *doing* * or *actively* in *fi-* * Like a *part. pres.* *sus trusting*, *ausus daring*, *gavisus rejoycing*, and in most *deponents* (as *ultus revenging* or *having revenged*) and in some both *actively* and *passively*, as *exper-*

HERMES

*But inau-
sus unat-
tempted,
inultus un-
revenged.*

expertus trying and tried,
confessus having confessed,
and being confessed; So
exorsus, mensus, pactus,
comitatus, adeptus, com-
mentus, interpretatus,
oblitus, professus, testa-
tus, veneratus, opina-
tus.

*Must bee,
fit to bee,
should bee,
ought, de-
serves to
bee.*

The fut. in dus, is ra-
ther a participial, and
commeth of the ger. in
dum, by changing dum
into dus, and signifieth
to be done, fit to be, or that
must be, ought, should, or
deserveth to be done, as of
legendum, legendus to bee
read; laudandus est, bee de-
serves to be praised: plecten-
dus esset, bee should have
been punished. Of orior, o-
riundus: fio wants fiens;
reor

Anglo-latinus.

reor hath no part. but ra-
cus, and wants ger. Few **Adverbs.**
adverbs, be compared: diu,
diutius, diutissime: sæpè,
sæpius, sæpissime: secus
secius: tempori tempo-
rius: satis enough, satiùs bet-
ter: penè penissime. Other
Adverbs comparative
are derived of the neuter
gender of the adjective
compar. without change,
as melius better, dulcius
sweeter: and adverbs su-
perlative are derived of
the adj. by changing um
into è, as of optimum
optimè; but some with-
out change, as plurimum,
potissimum.

The— before a com- *the—the.*
parative, is turned by
quò— eò, or quantò— tan-
C tò.

HERMES

tò. *The better gamester, the worse man*, aleator quantò doctior tantò nequior, quò sapiùs juras eò minùs tibi credo.

But.

But --- (signifying *only*) tantum, modò, solum: *they differ but about one thing* de unâ solum re diffident: *but for this one time* hac tantum vice. *But* .i. *but that* (betwixt a negative or interrogative, and a verbe finite) 'quin, qui non, ut non: *there is not a day but he cometh to me*, nullus est dies quin (quo non) ad me ventitet. *But* (.i. *except*, governing a case) præter: *thou canst relish nothing but roastmeat*, nihil tibi sapit præter assa. *But* (.i. *except*, *unlesse*, governing

Anglo-latinus.

berning no case) nisi, præ-
terquam: *what else is it to*
dance, but to play the foole?
quid aliud est saltare, nisi
ineptire? *hee doth nothing*
but play nil nisi ludit: nul-
las dedi literas præter-
quam ad te: nil nisi confi-
deratum prodibat ex ejus
ore. *But (i. not, but) I*
cannot but weepe, non pos-
sum, *non flere,* or quin
fleam.

A Proue twice repea-
ted with a præpo. is made
by an Adverbe. *one by one*
figillatim: *man by man,* vi-
ritim. *from doore to doore,*
ostiaticum: *by little and lit-*
tle paulatim. *face to face,* co-
ràm: *word for word* verba-
tim.

Nè may elegantly bee Ne, quam,
C 2 under ur.

HERMES

understood after cave;
ut; after facio, volo, no-
lo, licet, &c.; quàm after
plùs, ampliùs, minùs: ca-
ve feceris, *take heed thou*
dost it not: fac redeas *see*
thou come back: licet abeas
thou maist be gone: ampli-
ùs tria millia passuum a-
best, *hee is above three mile*
off.

*Interroga-
tives.*

To a sentence that
asketh a question, add
one of these particles, an-
ne, num, nunquid (*dost*
thou see? videsne? an vi-
des? wouldst thou have me
read? vin' legam?) except
the sentence hath some
word that may aske a
question without those
particles, as quot, quis,
ecquis, nunquis, uter, qualis

Anglo-latinus.

lis, quantus, quotus, quando, ecquando, cur; 'quàm
how, quare, unde, quorūm,
quin for qui non: quin sur-
gis? *why rise you not?*

Let these words .: ne- *in prose
or verse.
ver stand first in any sen-
tence, but after the first
word: quidem, quoque,
autem, verò, enim, igitur,
interim, inquit. Set que
and ve after the word Que: ve:
ne?
which they couple to the
former, as tuta frequen-
que via. Let nè an inter-
rogative be tailed to the
end of the first word in a
question: tunc hoc dixisti?
hoccine dixisti? dixistin'
hoc? Other copulatives
must stand between the
two words, which they
couple.

C13

No,

HERMES.

* *See in* No, that, far, even,
the appen- scarce, sore, very, onely
dix.

* &c. are made by adjectives, when they are used adjectively, and hang on some Subst. Otherwise by Adverbs. *I am sore afraid of sore winds, ventos vehementes admodum timeo.*

Prepositions.

These five prepositions be not used but onely in compounding words, *am about: di, dis, asunder, a pieces: re againe, back: se aside, apart:*

* *Corrupted of cum.*

* *Con together, which before a bolwell, is co, as coco.*

These 32 prep. governing an accus.

Make these englishes governing a Subst. by these Prepos. *ad to, at, untill,*

Anglo-latinus.

untill, according to, for : a-
puel at, with : ante before :
adversus, adversum to-
wards, against, over against;
cis on this side : citra on this
side, without : circum, circa
about or round about : con-
tra against, over against :
erga to or towards : extra
without or out of, except :
intra within : inter *among, *Amid, or
between : infra beneath, in- in the midst
der : juxta according to, be- of.
sides or close by : ob for, be-
cause of, before : pone behind;
per by, through, by means of,
for all : prope nec to : prop-
ter for, by reason of, hard by :
secundum next after, accor-
ding to : post behind, after,
since : trans beyond, over, on
the farther side of : ultra be-
yond : præter beside, except,
C 4 saving,

HERMES

usq; hath *over* : *supra above,*
ad or some *circiter about* : *usq;*
other prep. *untill, even to* : *secus along*
understood. *by* : *versus towards* : *penes*
These 16 *with; in the power or possessi-*
govern an *on of.*
Abl.

* *Clam*
 & *procul*
Sometime
habe an
accus.

A, ab, abs of, by, from,
after, as touching, as for :
cum with or together with :
coram before, in presence of.
 * *clam without the knowledg*
of. de of, concerning, about,
for. e, ex, of, out of, by, for :
pro, for, because of, in stead
of, according to or conside-
ring : præ before or in com-
parison of, for very : palam
in view of. Sine, absque
without : procul far from;
tenus to or up to, not be-
yond.

Subter under : Sub un-
der hath an Abl. Sub before,
a lit-

Anglo-latinus.

a little before, about, an Accus. Super on, upon, of or concerning an Abl. Super beyond, over, over and above, an Accus. In hath an abl. signifying in among : in an accus. signifying into, against, upon, for, towards, untill.

Set versus and tenus after the Subst. and if the word governed of tenus be the plu. number, put it in the Gen. case. Set cum after me, te, vobis, nobis, qui, quibus. Set every other * prep. next before * in prose the Subst. which it governeth, or before the Adj. agreeing with it, or the Gen. case governed of it : as citra pulverem, without pains : sum in tuo are,

HERMES

*I am in thy debt : multum
potes apud eum, thou canst
doe much with him : ad do-*

*Sedet pro-
pter te: ti-
tulo tenus,
ad tempus,
for a time :
ob oculos,
before the
eyes.*

*mini nutum at his masters
beck; ad clarum diem till
broad day light : hac de
causa, for this cause : licet
abeas per me, thou maist be
gone for all me : extra telo-
rum jactum, out of gun-
shot : non erit ex re tua, it
will not bee for thy profit :
pro ejus dignitate minus
honorificè tractatur, con-
sidering his worth, he is not
used with respect enough.*

*Preter use è not à but be-
fore consonants : as è re
nata according to the sud-
daine accident : non abs re,
not amis.*



*Prepos. have
also some other engli-
shes, in some peculiar
phras*

Anglo-latinum.

phrases (which we must
teach) as à nobis *stat he is
on our side* : Est à Platone
he is one of Platoes sect : est
regia consiliis, *hee is the
Kings counsellor* : erat tibi
a pedibus, *hee was thy foot-
man* : à fronte & à tergo,
before and behind : à potu
prandium incipit : super
oꝛ inter cœnam, inter cœ-
nandum, *in supper-time* : ad
10. talenta, *about 10. ta-
lents* : ad verbum *word for
word* : apud me *at my house* ;
apud se *in his right mind* :
hæc vox non habetur apud
Virgilium, *is not to be found
in Virgil* : apud majores *a-
mong our ancestors* : per jo-
cum, ludum *in jeast* : per
otium *at ones leisure* : per
insidias ; de meo consilio

by

HERMES

by my counsell, in præsencia for the present. in horas every howr. inter se one with another.

✱ A Sub.
& verbum.

In composition, 1. some take other significations besides their own: Per, præ *very* (perfidelis, prædives, &c.) Sub *somewhat* (subvereor, subirascor) *up*, * sursum sublevo, suspendo. De *downe*, dejicio, devolvo. Pro *forth, on, forward*: profero, promoveo. A, ab *away* (aufero, abeo.) Ad *upon*; arrideo, afflo. Ob *against* (objicio) *about* (obambulo) *over, upon*, obduco, obolino, obtrudo. E, ex *out* (exeo) *up* (erigo, ebibo) *forth*; egredior. Præter *by*; prætereo.

2. Some

Anglo-latinus.

2. Some signifie no^t thing somtime but serbe onely to .∴ encrease the .∴ Intensi-
signification of the next ^{va: epitati-} word, as e, de, ob, ad, in- ca.
ter, and sometimes ve, in
(with a Verb) as occa-
co to make stark, blinde, e-
gelidus very cold, adaugeo,
internecio, vegrandis, in-
dico, infringo inhumo
(whence indictus appoin-
ted, infractus quite broken
partic, &c.

3. Some are often Privativa.
privatives (making the
word, especially if it be a
noune to signifie clean
contrary, or else to loose
it own signification) as
in, de, è, ex, à, ab, per, ne,
and sometime inter, dis,
per, ve; as these Adj. in-
fractus

HERMES

infractus *unbroken*, iuvocatus *not invited*, indictus *not spoken*, indoctus, inhumatus *unburied*, exanguis *blood-lesse*, egelidus *without could*, demens, debilis, perfidus, elinguis, amens, absimilis, dispar, nefas, vesanus; so intercedo *to withstand*, interdico, interimo, profestus.



which understood.

If the english prepos. be set after the word which it governeth; the sence must direct us to set it before. (*what employment is he fit for? .i. for what: ad quas res aptus est?*) If *which* or *whom* be understood; turne it thus: *here is a pen for thee, to write with (.i. with which thou maist write)* hem tibi pen-

Anglo-latinus.

pennam, quâ scribas, *this is the man I told you of (cf. whom I told you)* hic est, de quo locutus sum tibi.

The prepos. which in *N. B.*
english commeth after *∴* Especially if it
the verb, is *∴* commonly govern no
in Latine compounded case.
with the Verbe, and maketh but one word; as *I will call him back, revocabo eum* you should have told me *this* before, *debulsti prædicere* : blot *this* word out, *dele hoc verbum*, expunge: *he is a great way off, longè abest.* lay the burden upon me, *impone mihi hoc onus* : *I will goe presently to the man*, *illicò adibo hominem* : *do not thou pull those things a pieces which*
I joy

HERMES

I joyned together, quæ
ego conjunxi ne tu discer-
pas. Here sometimes the
english verbe is under-
stood, *up* (.i. rise *up*) sur-
ge: *on* perge: *away* abi-
down with it, de jice.

Concoꝝd
is where-
by one
woꝝd agre-
eth with
another.



SEt *who? whom? or what?*
before the engl. of the
verb or partic. but *after* the
english of the adjective:
and the woꝝd that an-
swereth to the question is
the *Nom.* case or *Subst.*
But any adj. or partic.
which comeneth after a
verb, and seemeth to
want a *Subst.* must agree
with that *Subst.* that go-
eth next befoze the Verb.
(*why dost thou goe so bolt up-
right? cur adeo erectus in-
cedis?*)

Anglo-latinus.

cedis? *hee goeth to bed superlesse*, it cubitum incarnatus: ne assuecas bibere vinum jejunos: *I had rather bee good then seeme so*, malle esse bonus [me esse bonum] quam videri.) So

if two Substantives may have the signe being between them, or signifie one and the same thing;

let the second agree with the first in the same case

by apposition (as, *Tullia my darling calls for your*

gift, *Tulliola deliciae nostrae munusculum tuum*

flagitat. defendi remp. juvenis, non deseram senex.)

especially after verbs signifying to make shew,

warrant, prooffe, call, name, account and the like.

(*Shew*

Apposition.

Being.

* By apposition.

hence a verb. subst.

or part. may agree with

either, especially if

it be placed after

both. Gens Veneti appellati.

Liz.

HERMES

(*Shew thy selfe a man*, præsta te virum, renuncio te consulem.) or if there come, betweene the two Subst. a verb Subst. (signifying to be or be made, sum, forem, existo, fio, nascor, reddor) or videor I seem, maneo I remaine, evado I proove or become, audio I am reported; or a passive signifying to be counted, called, named, declared (as appellor, credor, habeor) or eo, incedo, appareo, &c. which therefore have the same case next after them, that they have before them, so that both be referred to one and the same person: he will prove a schollar evadet doctus: hee is held an excel-

Anglo-latinus.

excellent Divine, theologiae
peritissimus habetur: hee
is reported to be a spendthrift,
audit nepos. I had rather
go on foot than on horse-
back, malle ire .: pedes .: A foot-
quam eques. Nemo na- *man, horse-*
scitur artifex: maturè fiat *man.*
senex, qui diu vult esse
senex. Cic. Cedendo vi-
ctor abibis: & sedeo durus
janitor ante fores. Ovid.
credo te esse virum pro-
bum. Cui nunc cogno-
men Iulo [vel Julius.]

But if esse, videri, fieri
(as the like infinitive of
Verbs mentioned in the
last rule) cometh after
a Verbe finite of wishing,
granting, refusing (as cu-
pio, volo, nolo, malo, do,
licet, libet expedit, &c.)
the



HERMES

the *Adj.* or *second Subst.* may agree either with the accus. understood next before the infinitive, or the case, which hangeth upon the Verbe finite (whether *Nom.* or *∴ Dat.* *Licuit Themistocli esse otioso : medios esse non licet : cupio esse clementem ; cur his esse liberos per te non licebit ? Cic. mediocribus esse poetis non dii, non homines concessere. Hor. quibus licuit esse fortunatissimos (Sub. se) Cæs. Expedit vobis esse bonas (Sub. vos) Ter. nobis non licet esse tam disertis. Mar.*

∴ The
dat. is an
hellenism,
but usual.

* So to
adj. neuter
put Sub-
stantively
is under-
stood ne-
gotia, loca,
verba, or
the like.

Some Substantives
are elegantly * under-
stood, and the *Adj.* onely
expres

Anglo-latinus.

expressed : laborat quar-
tanâ (*febrî.*) donare civi-
câ (*corona.*) lavari calidâ :
frigidam suffundere (*a-
quam.*) primas tenere :
decimas solvere (*partes*)
quâ ? illac , hactenus , rectâ
&c. (*viâ.*) refert meâ , tuâ
&c. (*causâ.*) cani (*capilli.*)
de meo (*ere*) at my
cost.

I, thou, he, we, ye, they, I, thou, he,
my, thy, men (if they wee, &c.
speak of a thing fore-
mentioned or well-
knowne) need not bee
expressed in Latine , but
only when for want of
them the hearer may
mistake the sence.


The Relative qui
which , may have his
Subst. twice repeated,
one

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one antecedent going before, the other consequent following next after it. If the consequent Subst. be expressed, let qui agree with it as an Adj. in case, gender and number; as dies instabat, quo die frumentum metiri oportuit.

(*es.* But if the consequent be understood (as usually it is*) then let qui agree with the antecedent in gender and number; but for case, let it be used as if it were a subst. The antecedent may be understood (if it be is, ille) and the consequent expressed after qui (quas ad me dedisti literas, placuerunt, Cic.) but the Poets will set it before qui: as urbem

* unless the concealing of it may cause some mistake.

 Vt placerent, quas fecisset fabulas. Ter.

Anglo. latinus.

bem quam statuo vestra
est, quam urbem, statuo.
Sermonem quem audistis,
non est meus .i. quem ser-
monem. *Both antecedent*
and consequent may ele-
gantly be understood, if
the english be man, thing,
one, some or the like: as
there is a thing, that I would
tell thee, est, quod tibi in-
dicarem: there are some that
say, sunt qui affirmant:
there is a thing which trou-
bleth mee, est quod me ma-
lè habet: he hath scarce e-
nough to fill his belly with-
all, vix habet quo ventrem
exaturet: there is no roome
for me to sit, non est ubi se-
deam; let us send one to bid
him goe no farther, mitta-
mus qui jubeat ne longius
pro-

HERMES

procedat : est quod gaudeas, *you have cause to bee glad.*

The Sentence beginning with qui, may elegantly be set before the sentence beginning with is or ille, which in the sence goeth first. *wee desire those things which hurt us most, quæ maximè nobis nocent, ea appetimus.*

The conjunction *that* understood before an Accusat. case in Latine, is a signe that it commeth before an Infin. mood. But *that* cannot be put away, but must needs be expressed, if it signifie to the intent *that*, which is made by *ut* or *quo;*

That conj.
Vereor ut
(or ne
non) acci-
dat, quod
nollem.

Anglo-Latinus.

quò; or if that follow so, **C**ommon-
such, therefore, or a Verb ly quòd is
signifying to perswade, used of a
grant, labour, warne, hap- thing past:
pen, pray, or desire (as mo- ut of a
neo, hortor, oro, fit, con- thing to
tingit, &c.) it is made by come.
ut. That (.i. because) must usually be made by
quòd (as quòd abieras meo injussu, succensui)
yet sometime it is put a-
way: miror quòd non ve-
nisti, or te non venisse.
That --- not or but that
(after a Verbe of hin-
ding) quò minùs. I
will not hinder you from stu-
dying, per me non stabit
quò minùs studeas; nihil
obstitit quò minus scribe-
res: negotia impedierunt,
quò minùs rescriberem,

D

that

HERMES

that I could not write an answer.

Constructi-
on or go-
verning is
whereby
a Subst. is
governed
of some
word: up-
on which
word it so
hangs in
sence, that
if that
word be
taken a-
way, the
Subst.
cannot
stand in
any sence.

N. B. the same phrase,
by a divers Rule, may
be made by a divers
case, both in good La-
tine. A Subst. is never
governed of the Adj. that
agreeth with it, but of any
other word, which in the
construing goeth next before
it, or may in good english
sense be set next before it.
But the Relative (if it
be not the Pron. case to
the Verb) is governed of
some word which always
commeth after it; un-
lesse it be a Prepos. as al-
so any word that may
aske a question (as quor,
quis, &c.) and the Subst.
joy

Anglo-latinus.

joynd with it, may bee
governed of a word,
which in the english
commeth after it :

quam artem factitas ?

what trade art thou of ?



But in Latine, the word
that is governed, is com-
monly placed before the
word that governs it.

Of 2. Subst. com^{Supper-}
ming close together, put ^{time (time}
the first in the Gen. case, of ^{sup-}
if it hath the signe s at per) hora
^{the end;} but the latter, if ^{canæ.}
it hath the signe of (a
mans head; the head of a
man, caput hominis:) or
make it by an Adj. espe-
cially if it signifies the
matter, owner, or belonging,
or appertaining to: (caput
humanum : ædes alienæ,

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another mans house:) It is oft turned to a *Dat.* case, especially in pronouns (mihi tibi, sibi cui, for meus, tuus, suus, cujus:) semper tibi pendeat hamus. The Subst. governing is understood in, aberrant bidui (sub: *viam*) decies sestertium (Sub: *centena millia*) Est ad Opis, &c. Plus more, nihil no or not a jot, and Adjectives signifying how much or what manner (hoc, id, minus, paulum, paululum, pauxillum, quid, quod, tantum, quantum, and their compounds) are elegantly used substantively in the Nom. and Accus. singular; so that the Subst. with

Anglo-latinus.

with which they should
agrée, is governed of
them in the Gen. case:
quid rei est? *what's the
matter?* vides quid sit ho-
minis, *what kind of man
hee is*: ebibe hoc villi,
*drink of this pittance of
wine (this little that is of
it.)* siquid nummorum e-
rit reliquum, *if any matter
of money remaine*: ego ist-
huc ætatis non amori ope-
ram dabam, *I at this age
went not a wenching*: mi-
nimum vini, *a poore deal of
wine*: hoc diei, *at this
time a day*: quid hoc mor-
bi est? quantum pecuniæ,
tantum fidei (*what quan-
tity of.*) hoc literularum,
this poore piece of a letter.
tantundem viæ est, *Cic, the*

HERMES

way is much what of the same length.

After adjectives signifying *likenesse in quality*, put the word in the Gen. case (domini est simillimus, *he hath just his masters conditions.*) So after in-

∴ Quippe
quæ :
Substanti-
vascunt, i-
deôq; re-
gunt gen.

suetus, compos, reus, in-
sons, providus, experts;
particeps, impos, and par-
ticipals in ∴ ns insolens
infamiae. After Adj. sig-
nifying *like or unlike in*

* Some-
times an
accus. with
ad.

face or favor, knowne or
unknowne, fit or unfit, con-
trary, neere, faithfull; love
or hatred, good or harm,

∴ Oftner
an abl.
with ab.
aliud ab
isto: diver-
sum ab
hoc.

ease or trouble, &c. put the
Subst. in the Dat. * case,
with the signe *to or for*:
flamma fumo proxima: di-
versa est orationi volun-
tas,

Anglo-Latinus.

tas, *Quint.* So utilis, ob-
vius, proximus, aptus
∴ diversus, &c. But here
sometime the Adj. is ele-
gantly understood: non
sum solvendo. (Sub. *ido-*
neus.) ea portant, quæ
restituendo igni fo-
rent.

We must shew when
consciis, affinis, proprius,
communis, fidus alienus
have a *Dative*, when a
Gen.

Besides that case *Compar.*
which adjectives govern *than, of, a-*
by their owne rule, they *mong.*
may governe also ano- * *To the*
ther case by vertue of *abl. præ*
their degree; *comparatives* *is under-*
an * *Abl.* with the signe * *stood.*
than; comparatives and * *Do oft*
superlatives a * *Gen.* with *made by*
de.

D 4 the

H E R M E S

the signe of *or* among. Est doctior te, a better scholar then thee. Est omnium qui vivunt algoris patientissimus. Tibi me propior nemo est. Cic. Sometime two comparatives are found with *quàm* between them : as doctior *quàm* eloquentior.

N. B.
Case next
after.

Schollers are most ready to mistake the construction of a Verb: Therefore in a Verb. *or* Part. be sure to observe, first what case it governeth, next and immediately after it ; and then, what case besides. The case next after the verb is usually without any sign ; by these Rules following.

1. Let

Anglo-latinus.

1. Let Verbs that sigⁿ 1. Tran-
nise actively, whether sitives or
Actives or deponents, actives.
have next after them an
Accus. case of the thing
done. Legit librum, hee
reads a booke (here book is
the thing read.) Neminem
lædito: fessum quies ja-
vat: ausculta me, heare me.
Stultum est, illud admitte-
re, quod cavere possis, it is
an idle part to give way to
that which thou maist pre-
vent: consu'e illum de
hoc, aske his advice about
this: prospicio periculum,
I foresee danger: tempera-
merum, mingle the wine,
prohibe eum fugâ or fuge-
re. But let vescor, uxor,
fungor, fruor have an *Antiquè
* Abl. Potior an Abl. and accus.
D 5 est

HERMES

.s. Subanti oft a.: Gen. vescor bubu-
 copiâ, pos- lâ lubentissimè, *I can eate*
 fessione or beese heartily: eodem tecum
 the like. utar consilio, *I will take*
the same course that thou doest. Let medicor, mode-
 ror, præstolor, palpor, a-
 dulator have a *Dative* or
Accus. æmulor te *I imitate*
 thee, æmulor tibi, *I envie*
 thee.

2 Passives which commeth next af-
 of, by. ter a Verbe *Passive*, with
 the signe of or by, be put
 in the *Abl.* case with a or
 ab (but seldome in the
Dative :) iuvat laudari a
 laudato viro: barbarus hic
 ego sum, quia non intelli-
 gor ulli, vel ab ullo. So
 after some neuters, fio,
 vapulo, veneo, exulo, ca-
 leasco,

Anglo-latinus.

lesco, and some others:
Salvebis a Cicerone: me-
rui, timeo, cavebo ab illo,
ne mihi noceat.

3. Verbs that signifie 3. Neu-
neutrally governe no case ters. accus.
properly but an Accus. of
a word signifying some
what neere them; which
is alwayes understood
(sedeo .i. sessionem sedeo; sto, * Some
.i. stationem) and some of these
time expressed, as vivo vi- seeme a-
tam; ire viam: errore er- atives,
ravit spissum: duram ser- whose
vis servitutem. Solidum passives:
gaudebis gaudium: fu- are not in
rerem furorem; quos lu- use (not
dos luderet, what pranks because
he would play. Virg. they are
* some neuters are used wanting,
actively with some other bue be-
Accus. next after them: caus there
Some want
things to
use them.)

HERMES.

In* some
a prepos.
seems to
be under-
stood. so,
ire exequi-
as. Ter.

Oppidanis
suppetias
venire. Cæs.
(Sub. in)

Some commonly in good
Latine (as despero, coeo,
declino, & abhorreo, juro,
emergo, erumpo, sapio,
ruo, mussito, migro : oc-
cumbo, eluctor, lateo,
exeo, prandeo cano, defi-
cio, studeo, sudo, doleo,
audeo, pecco : abstineo,
maneo, penetro, præeôq;
crepôque : annuo spiro
sono, suesco, in compos.
et. Hoc nos latet, *this wee
are ignorant of*; hæc verba
idem sonant. juravit mor-
bum, *to excuse his absence,
he swore he was sick.* præi-
to mihi verba, *speake the
words first, that I may say
after*: tetrum odorem spi-
rat, *it casts an ugly smell*:
quid cænasti? *what hadst to
supper?* erumpit stoma-
chum.

Anglo-latinius.

chum in me, *hee spits his
canker'd stomack at me;*
qui ius migrat, injustus
est: qui sibi semitam non
sapiunt, alteri monstrant
viam, Coire societatem
cum Cæsare, *Cic.* Olet
crocum, * doleo tuam vi-
cem; * Jovem lapidem ju-
rare: * eo inficias *I deny.*
Deficiet me dies. Pana
vos manet; mortem oc-
cumbere *Suet.* Cæteros
ruerem, exire limen; absti-
ne manum. *Ter.* prande-
bis solum panem absque
obsonio; eluctor difficulta-
tes, *Tac.* ∴ studeo hoc
unum, *vel in hoc unum.*) ∴ in Apal.
Some moze ∴ rarely; Gell.
vergo, supersedeo, clamo,
consisto, cachinno; ejulo,
plaudo, flagro, requiesco,
inolesco,

HERMES

inoleſco, reſulto; erubeſco, latro, trepido, celero, &c. requieſcit curſum ſuum, *Vir.* Affines te erubeſcunt, *Cic.* Clamat aquas, *Prop.* Celerare fugam. Equum plaudere, *Stat.*

Gen. N. B.
* Q: per
helleniſ-
mum. part
duty, pro-
perty.

Seldome doth any
Verbe governe a Gen.
caſe, but .: by vertue of
ſome Noun underſtood:
therefoꝛ when ſum ſigni-
fieth owning, belonging oꝛ
pertaining to a thing, with
this ſigne part, office, duty,
property, faſhion, and hath
a Gen. after it, as cujus
eſt hæc domus? eſt patris:
eſt annorum ſeptem: here
domus is underſtood be-
foꝛe patris; puer befoꝛe
annorum: hoc non erit
tuæ dignitatis. Eſt ſubditi
pare-

Anglo-latinius.

parere; regis imperare;
Subaudi officium, munus,
negotium, or the like: and
therefore meum, tuum, no-
strum, vestrum, are here
used in the Nom. tuum est
it is thy part: non est me-
um, it is not my fashion. So
venit mihi in mentem, it
came into my mind (Sub.
cognatio.) So the case
comming next after remi-
niscor, obliviscor, recor-
dor, misereor, miseresco,
∴ nemini may be an Ac- * Memi-
cus. or Gen. (Sub. ergo, ni admittit
causa quoad, &c.) So re- only a gen.
fert, interest, it shallesh or of the per-
concerneth have a Gen. cau- son.
sa being understood; and
therefore meâ, tuâ, suâ, no-
strâ, vestrâ, are here used in
the Abl. Fem.

But

HERMES

Dat.

*** Seeme :**

**for in most
an accus.**

**is under-
stood, and
the dative
is acqui-
sitive.**

with.

**But many venters
* seem to have a dative
next after them : as fido,
diffido, desum, nubo, vaco
libet, licet, patet, liquet,
convenit, tempero to mode-
rate spare or forbear ; and
such venters as signifie to
do good or hurt, to obey or
serve, to favour or study, to
excell or go before, to resist
or be angry with, as auxili-
or, noceo, succenseo, par-
co, repugno, excello, i-
ralcor, studeo, faveo, pla-
ceoque; expedio, prosum,
obsto, commodo to profit,
&c. as studet medicina, lo-
cus vacat tibi, vaco philo-
sophia. gula tempera.
Ausculta mihi, be ruled by
me : quid tibi dolet ? uxori
nubere nolo mea. Also
most**

Anglo-latinus.

most neuters have a Dative
next after them, that are
compounded with *ad* or
in (*adjaceo, arrideo, in-*
sum; incumbo, inhæreo, in-
sisto, innitor, indulgeo, il-
labor: and some compoun-
ded with *præ* (*præluceo,*
præco, . . præsto to excell.) : Some-
con (*congruo, consentio,* *time an ac-*
consto to be made manifest, *cus. præstat*
contingo to happen;) *ob*
obrepro, obtingo, occum-
bo, obfisto;) *Sub* (*sub-*
sum, suboleo, succedo, suc-
cumbo, suffragor, sufficio;) *Pew*
with *inter* or *ante*;
antecedo antesto, anteco,
intersum, intervenio, in-
tercedo. As *accedo tibi*
I yeeld to thee; *succede ædi-*
bus, come in; *interfui con-*
cloni: *præsto nobis*; *oc-*
cun-

HERMES

cumbere morti ; incessit
mihi cupiditas. *Let* invi-
deo , obtrecto , præverto ,
præcello , præcurro , præ-
cedo have *nn accus.* o?
Dat. next after them.

Abl.

* *Gen.* per
gracismū,
at usita-
tum.

Let *neuters* signifying
to abound, need o? want,
have an *Abl.* case next af-
ter them (sometime a
* *Gen.*) as egeo , indigeo ,
affluo , careo , scateo , vaco ,
supersedeo to forbear : mul-
tis careo , quibus non egeo
*I am without many things
which I need not : vaco cul-
pa , I am not in fault. Ista
non tam artis indigent
quàm laboris, Cic.*

Any Verbs (whether
active, passive , neuter o?
deponent) over and besides
the case next after it , may
also

Anglo-latinus.

also governe some other
case, as followeth : (and
here commonly the sign
of the case is, or may bee,
expressed.)

Let Verbs signifying Gen.
to accuse, warne, admonish, * Crimi-
acquit, condemn, have a ne, causa or
Gen. case (chiefly of the pena is
particular fault or thing, under-
of which one is accused, stood.
warned, acquitted or * the pu-
condemned; or of the nishment is
punishment to which one oftner an
is condemned) or an accus.
Abl. with de, of the gene- with in or
rall (or sometimes of the ad : dam-
particular fault) tenetur nare ad
furti, bee is convicted of metalla.
theft : damnare capitis to
condemne to death. damna-
ri octupli, Cic. egit inju-
riarum cum illo, bee sued
him

H E R M E S

him in an action of trespassse :
majestatis arcessere, infimulare, to accuse of treason;
postulatur de repetundis)
 But this *de* is often understood; arguit, arcessit cum crimine. Here mark the Grammar-rule, uterq; nullus, &c.

Dative.

The *Dat.* case often looseth his signe, if the naturall order if the words be inverted or misplaced.

to, for, on, upon.

That Verbe is said to be put *acquisitively*, which hath a *Dat.* case with the signe *to, for, into, on, upon :*
injecit ignem adibus, hee set fire on the house ; labor mihi erat, tibi commodum redundabit. Hoc mercatus sum tibi. Asperfit sibi labem.

Anglo-latini.

bem. Inprime pennam
 chartæ. Indue tibi ve-
 stem. Illudere, insultare
 misero. ∴ Imposuit mihi, *∴ Sub. tra-*
be deceived mee. Aurum gulam, aut
 multa multis suavit per- simile
 peram, credidit hoc mea quid: vel
 fidei, *bee committed this to in est pri-*
my trust. Interdixit, pro- vativum;
 hibuit mihi domum, *bee q. d. non*
forbad me his house (to me) posuit.
 timeo, metuo tibi, nè læ- * *Sub. ani-*
 daris, *I am afraid of (or mum vel*
for) thee, least thou get some aures.
 hurt. Attende ∴ mihi, * *Sub re-*
 mark mee: renuncio ∴ a- pudium
 micitiæ, hospitio, mune- vel nunci-
 ri, *I renounce, or will have um.*
 nothing to doe with, &c.
 Prospiciam, consulam,
 cavebo tibi, *I will take a*
course, or provide for
thee.

So

HERMES

So let Verbs which
 signifie to compare with,
 equal to, set before or after
 (as comparo, æquo, præ-
 ficio, antepono, postha-
 heo :) to give, adde or put
 to, to take from, or stop,
 thrust, or lay against (do,
 reddo, tollo, eximo, illi-
 do, inter pono, interclu-
 do :) to pay or promise to
 (solvo, promitto) to
 command, forbid, shew or
 tell to (dico, impero, nun-
 rio, interdico) to pardon
 or threaten to (minor, con-
 dono, ignosco) Have a
 Dat. case of the thing or
 person to whom any thing
 is given, promised, paid
 ed, commanded, told, for-
 bidden, pardoned, threat-
 ned ; from whom it is ta-
 ken ;

* Or
 make it by
 cum; com-
 paratur
 cum eo.

Anglo-latinus.

ken; before or after whom
it is set; ∴ with whom it
is compared, or against
which it is laid: as hoc ti-
bi recipio, I promise thee
this (.i. to thee.) Answere
me this, hoc mihi responde.
Surdo narrat fabulam:
minatur mihi mortem, he
threatens to kill me: prohi-
bet mihi uxorem, Plau. he
forbids me (will not let me
have) my wife. I will bar
up against thee (.i. put thee
by) all evasions; præclu-
dam, intercludam tibi om-
nia subterfugia: obde-
pessulum ostio. Citiùs
clavam extorseris Hercu-
li, quàm avaro eripueris
teruntium. Impegit mihi
colaphum, condona mihi
hoc delictum (but con-
dono

HERMES

dono sometimes having
 an Accus. next after it, of
 the person to whom, may
 also have another of the
 thing which is pardo-
 ned.) cave, navem illidas
 scopulo. Ludicra postha-
 beantur seriis: ecquid mi-
 hi imperabis? But the per-
 son following jubeo, . is
 better governed of the
 infin. mood following:
 be had me come back (that I
 should come.) jussit me re-
 dire.

Condoneo
 te pecuni-
 am. Pl.
 que nunc
 condona-
 bitur. Ter.



*or oportet
 or veto.



The english have is
 elegantly made by sum,
 by changing the english
 thus: thou hast a booke: a
 booke is to thee, est tibi li-
 ber: thou hast but two
 bookes; but two bookes are to
 thee, sunt tibi duo tantum
 libri.

Anglo-lat in us.

"libri. I suppose that they
have no money) that no mo-
ney is to them) suspicor ni-
hil argenti esse illis.

Assum I am be all one
in sence with ; I bring or
cause, and so hath next
after it a Subst. put in
the same case by apposi-
tion with that which goeth
before sum, and withall a
Dative case of the person:
let that Subst. which
should be put by apposition.

(whether Nom. or Ac-
cus. be turned also into
* a Dative : Modesty is (.i.
bringeth, procureth) a grace
to a yong man ; verecundia

* An ex-
ception
from appo-
sition.

est ornamento juveni. Hoc
erit mihi cura. Num id
tibi laudi fore speras? So
let the Subst. which

should

HERMES

Should bee put by *appos.*
after do, duco, habeo, tri-
buo, verito &c. be put also
in the *Dative*, if another
Dat. come after: Hoc mi-
hi vitio vertis, quod ipse
tibi laudi duceres, *thou bla-*
mest that as a fault in mee,
which thou wouldest count
commendable in thy selfe. Ea-
res capitali noxia habetur,

* *Dativus*
personae hic
diffimula-
tur.

Accus.

* *Liv.* Nucleum amissi, re-
liquit pignori putamina,
* *Pl.*

Let moneo, to put in
mind of, and his com-
pounds governe the thing
that one is put in mind of; in
the *Gen.* or in the *Abl.*
with de (admone illum
sui officii, or de officio) or
in the *accus.* if it be an
Adj. put substantively, as
quod

Ang'o-latinus.

quod, quid, hoc. istud, illud, id, idem, multa, pauca, unum, duo, tria, &c. Illud me admonuisti: multa admonemur ab amicis, *Cic.*

Celo having next after it an *accus.* of the person from whom, may also governe the thing concealed in the *accus.* or in the *Abl.* with *de.* Hæc patrem celavit (or *de* his) hee kept these things close from his father. Hoc illum celatum voluisti, *Cic.*

Obsecro, posco, peto, rogo postulo, flagito & oro, to aske or crave: besides an *accus.* of the person, governe an *accus.* also of the thing craved: So may horror & suadeo to

HERMES

*counsell, induo and exuo
to cloath and uncloath,
have an accus. of the thing
counsell'd or put on or off.
Te hoc obsecro. Rogan-
tur sententiam, Cic. Sege-
tes poscebatur humus.
Sine te hoc exorem. In-
duitur togam.*

*∴ Some-
time con-
sulo. con-
sulam ami-
cos hanc
rem. Sal.*

*Let doceo, erudio, &c.
to teach or informe; rogo
percontor to aske or en-
quire, governe the thing
taught ∴ asked, or of which
one is informed, in the acc.
or in the Abl. with de:
multa hominem docet fa-
mes: ne quicquam discis,
quæ dedoceberis: per le-
gatos cuncta edocetur,
Cæs. Literas Græcas eru-
ditus: edoctus belli artes.
Liv. Senatum edocet
de*

Anglo-latinus.

de itinere hostium. *Let* Hæc redo-
emungo, privo, spolio *lent ellip-*
fraudo, exuo, multo, or- *sin præpo-*
bo, levo, interdico, prohi- *sitionis.*
beo, and other Verbs *So nudo*
signifying to deprive, be- *viduo.*
reave, coozen, fill, empty, un- ** Helle-*
load, governe the thing *nismus, sed*
in which one is fined or *usitatus.*
punished, or of which one
is deprived, eased, rob-
bed, coozned; or with
which one is filled, loa-
ded, &c, in the Abl. case
(sometime in the * Gen.)
interdico tibi igni & aquâ,
I forbid thee fire and water.
Exuit eum bonis, *hee stript*
him of his goods. Mulctetur cæna ob tarditatem,
let him loose (or be fined the
lasse of) his supper, be-
cause hee makes no more

HERMES

*baste. Emunxi argento
senem: I have cheated, or
robbed the old man of his coin:
næ tu hujus filii obsatura-
bere, thou wilt have thy bel-
ly full of such a sonne. Com-
plevit illos erroris, Plant.*

*When an infinitive
mood commeth after ano-
ther verb, the Verbe fi-
nite is sometimes ele-
gantly understood, as
mene incepto desistere vi-
etam? Sub. decet. Ille stu-
pere gaudio; sub. capit,
which capit is often un-
derstood. Sometime the
infinitive may be under-
stood (scit fidibus; sub. ca-
nere) especially esse may
lie close in a partic. (spe-
ro me hæc confecturum)
nō habere in volo, nolo,
malo:*

Anglo-Latinus.

malo : wilt thou have any wine? vin' vinum? I had rather have a man and no money, than money and no man, malo virum pecuniâ quàm pecuniam viro indigentem.

L Et participles, gerunds, and first supins governe a Subst. in the same manner, and by the same Rules, as the Verbes, which they come of. But let a part. preter. coming of a Verb that hath a passive, and every Fut. in dus governe next after them an Abl. with a or ab, (like a Passive) but oftner a Dat. hæc audita tibi putarem, Cic. Ultima sem-

HERMES

per expectanda dies homi-
ni est.

--ing.

he lies a dy-
ing, de-
cumbit
moriens;
morti vi-
cinus.

A word ending in *ing*,
first if it hang on a Subst.
that answereth to *who?*
or *what?* is made by an
Adiect. or Partic. the
hand of one writing, scri-
bentis manus: hee is of a
lowring looke, but a cunning
wit, est fronte caperatâ sed
callido ingenio. But (N.B.)
--ing the english of Part.
Pres. if it should governe a
Subst. after it, usually
may better bee made
by the Part. preter. put
absolute with that Sub.
as hee sending his man, in-
formed me, ille .: misso
famulo (his servant being
sent) docuit me. Turne
such english as this (ha-
ving

.: not mit-
tens famu-
lum.

Anglo-latinus.

ving spoken ; having
taught) by *Part. Preter.*
which if it come of a
deponent , may governe
a *Subst.* next after it (*ha-*
ving spoken these words, hee
went away, locutus hæc
verba abiit) but if it
commeth of a passive,
* it must agree with *that*
Subst. being put absolute
in the *Abl. case*, or else
made by the *Subj. mood* ;
turning the english thus ;
having spoken these words ;
these words being spoken ;
his verbis dictis ; when he
had spoken these words, cum
hæc verba dixisset, having
bidden all farewell, omnibus
valedicto.

* As it
must, if
there be
no depo-
nent of
that sig-
nification..

2. A word ending in
ing, after any english of

E 5 sum,

HERMES

sum, is made by a Verbe
(as * before) *what is bee
doing? making himselfe rea-
dy : quid agit? induic
se.*

3. After a Verbe of
moving, make it by the
first Supin: *bee is gone a
hunting, abiit vena-
tum.*

∴ *A ver-
ball, oft in
it or ncia.*

4. If it may have s at
the end, or governe a
Gen. next after it, or
stands as a Subst. to an
Adj. or Nom. case to a
Verbe: it is commonly,
made by a ∴ Subst.
(*from the beginning of the
world, ab initio mundi.
Learnings fruit is sweet
doctrinae fructus dulcis*).
or (because it is hard to
expresse the full force in
Latin).

Anglo-latinn.

Latin) by a periphrasis:
*his often tipling spoiles his
stomack, tam frequenter
potitat ut stomachum sibi
corrumpat : your letting
him doe as he list, makes him
every day grow worse than
other, usque adeo per-
mittis eum quidvis
pro libitu facere, ut quo-
tidie fiat seipso deterio-
r.*

5. Otherwise it is
made by some gerund:
*hee is busie a writing, occupa-
tus est scribendo. Leave
off prating desiste garriēdo.
Art thou so desirous of going
away? adeone cupidus es
abeundi. I set it a sunning,
posui ad insolandum (soli
exposui.) brown paper is
not good for writing, empo-
retica*

HERMES

retica inutilis est scribenda.

Must---

Must doe (as, *I must eat, I must play*) or in a neuter, *must be* (as *they must be gone*) is made by a Ger. in *dum*, which must be the Nom. case to est, by turning the english thus, *to eat is to mee est mihi edendum they must be gone: to be gone is to them abundum est illis*. But such a gerund in *dum* signifying *must doe somewhat* (as *wee must write a letter*)

* *Not,*
Scriben-
dum est
nobis lite-
ras.

* if it come to an Active, and should govern a case next after it, must needs either be made by *oportet* or rather turned into a participiall in *du*, by changing the example thus,

Anglo-latinus.

thus, it becometh us to write
a letter, oportet nos scribe-
re literas, or a letter is to be
written by mee, scribendæ
sunt mihi literæ. I must
write out this booke; this
book must be written out by
mee, exscribendus est mihi
hic liber. So also the o-
ther gerunds may like-
wise elegantly be turned
into a Fut. in dus: in writ-
ting letters, in scribendo li-
teras; in letters to be writ-
ten, in literis scribendis.
I have no leisure to write a
letter; I have no leisure of a
letter to be written, non est
mihi otium epistolæ scri-
bendæ.

Impersonals are thus
turned. I repent (it re-
penteth me) of my rashnesse,
pœnitet

The nom.
case to an
imperf. is
the whole
sentence,
or res or a
sub. signi-
fying
neare it

seife. nin-
git (Sub.
nix.) pug-
natur (Sub.
pugna.)

HERMES

pœnitet me temeritatis.
 So miseret, pœnitet atque
 piget, tædet, pudet ac mi-
 serescit have an accus. be-
 ing the person, a Gen.
 of the thing. Art thou not
 ashamed (doth it not shame
 thee) of thy sloth ? an non
 pudet te ignaviæ ? they will
 be weary (it will weary
 them) of this life, tædebit
 eos hujus vitæ. I am not
 at leisure (it is not leisure or
 spare time to mee) non vacat
 mihi : thou maist (it is law-
 full, or free for thee) for all
 mee, licet tibi per me.
 Come, if you long (or have a
 mind (it listeth you) huc
 siquid lubet.

Some Prepositions
 governing a case are
 some.

Anglo-latinitus.

sometimes understood.

Ob. (nunc id ex eo, ut con-
veniam Parmenonem. Su-
am vicem anxius.) *A, ab,*

.. Duplex
gemmis
aroq; co-
rona. *Virg.*

(parce metu. nasci justâ
uxore. fortes creantur for-
tibus. alienum institutis
meis) *De.* (quid me fi-
et? *what shall become of
mee?*) *Per.* (Jovem jurare.)

Secundum (puer id ætatis.
Id genus alia.) *Ante* (pri-
diè kalendas : tertio no-
nas septembres .i. ante no-
nas : pridè compitalia. A.

D. V. id. octo. hoc est an-
te diem quintum idus octo-
bres. ante diem kal. valet
ipsis kal. In ante diem v.
k. Nov. h. e. ipso die) *Post*

(postridi ludos Apollina-
res.) *In governing an*

Abl. in some * phrases
must

* Here
use must
be ones.
guide.

HERMES

★ Primâ
specie.

*must needs be expressed (in præsentia, for the present. in dubio : in magna multitudine : in insidiis, deliciis, in ære tuo : in publico, proximo, tuto, tranquillo, promptu, vado, &c.) In some in is far better understood (rectè atque ordine : momento horæ : puncto temporis : terrâ marique, by sea and land. vice pedum in stead of feet. quodam tempore. *) In some in is understood, but may as well be expressed. medio tutissimus ibis. Loco fratris te duco : nullo est numero apud nos.*

IN



IN these following directions, a Noun or Verb may seem to governe some other case besides that they governe next after them; but indeed it is by meanes of some *Preposition*; which is alwayes *understood*, but seldome expressed, unlesse in some phrases, which must be learned by use. N. B.

HERMES

* Some-
time a gen.
as the
latter of
two subst.

B **L** **E** **T** a Subst.
with the signe
of, signifying some
part, property or quality
(especially if it tends
to commend or discom-
mend a thing) be put
in the \therefore Abl. case.
virgo sparso ore, a fat
mouth'd wench. Sis
animo bono, bee of a
good courage: homo
provestâ ætate, a man
of a great age: claudus
pedibus, lame of his
feet: crine ruber, red-
haired. Sum mira ala-
critate ad litigandum.
Ab animo æger. Pla.
But a Subst. in the
Abl. case signifying
the instrument where-
with? or the manner
how?

Anglo-latinus.

how? (with the
signes of, at, with,
by, through) or the
cause why? with the
signe of, by or for: ju-
diciōne an casu venit,
dubium: *Cas. whether*
he came by chance, or of
purpose, it is a question.
suā sponte: dicendo
dicere discēs: deterio-
res sumus licentiā: o-
derunt peccare boni
virtutis amore: eā le-
ge, *on that condition:*
tuā. causā, for thy
sake: pallidus irā:
grandis natu: cicadae
vicitant rore: labo-
rat morbo, febris, pe-
nuria: dono te pecu-
nia, *I endow thee with*
money, asperit se labe:
induo

Of, with,
by, for,
through.
Velis e-
quisque
promptus
manu. pu-
er etate:
patriā
Anglus,
nomine
Corolus: eo
consilio to
that pur-
pose.

HERMES

induo te veste: imper-
tio te salute: fretus
tuâ humanitate con-
feci negotium: nullo
negotio. *Here the*
Prepos. is some-
times exprested to
the cause or manner:
* præ marore fari ne-
quit: gravida est ab il-
lo, *she is with child by*
him: de eâdem fideiâ
duos parietes dealbat.
A sole dolet: invictus
a labore: firmus ab e-
quitatu: nunquam di-
strictior fui a causis:
de nihilo irasci: de
more: peperit e Pam-
philo.

* Never
to the in-
strument.
a metu in-
famiae Tac.

For, in, at.

But a Subst. in
the Abl. case signify-
ing, the price or value
of

Anglo-latinus.

of a thing (with the
signe for, in, at) or
how much it cost, or is
worth (without a
signe.) vilis viginti
minis; *Pla.* quod non
opus est, asse carum
est. Omnia labore
venalia : nocet empta
dolore voluptas : non
parabis nisi impenso
pretio, but at a deare
rate : dignor eum ho-
nore, I vouchsafe : ad
verbum, I thinke him
worth honor : dedignor
eum alloquio. (So
sundry Adj. are used ;
pretio being under-
stood : vili venit, it is
sold cheap. data magno
æstimas, accepta par-
vo : liceris nimio mer-
ces,

Magno il-
listerit sua
gula, his
throat
hath cost
him count-
ly.

HERMES

*ces, you aske too much
 for your ware: licitaris
 denario, you offer a pe-
 ny for it: vendit caro,
 duplo, dimidio.)*
After valeo to be worth
use such a Subst. in
the Abl. or Accus. va-
let asses duos, or alli-
bus. Pro is expressed
in pro nihilo putare,
dulcere. But put
these Adj. when they
are used substantively, in
the Gen. pluris, mino-
res, tanti, quanti and
their compounds (how
dost price this house?
quanti judicas has æ-
des? not under Ten
pound, non minoris
quàm decem minis.
this cost me a talent,
and

Anglo. latinus.

*and so I will sell it you
gaine, hoc constitit mi-
hi talento, et tanti-
dem tibi reverendam.
it is not worth so much,
non est tanti : Pluris
oculatus testis unus,
quàm mille auriti. U-
triusque nostrum per-
magni interest.) The
word signifying how
much, we weigh, value
or esteem a thing is
made by these geni-
tives, hujus, æqui,
boni, magni, majoris,
maximi, parvi, mino-
ris, minimi, plu-
ris, plurimi, tanti,
quanti and their com-
pounds; also flocci,
teruntii, pili, nihi-
li, assis : non pili fa-
cio*

HERMES

cio te, I care not a
straw for thee. Boni
consulo, I take in
good part. Hujus non
pendo: I weigh it not
thus much. To all
these Gen. is under-
stood res or æs, or pre-
tium, which some-
time is expressed.
Videtur quantivis pre-
tium, hee seems one of great
worth.

Rudhamia
distat Nor-
wico 20,
millia pas-
sium: Rud-
ham is 20.
myle off
Normwich.

Let the Subst.
signifying the weight
or what a thing weigh-
eth; the space or di-
stance how farre a thing
is off; or the measure
how broad, long,
thick, high or deepe a
thing is; bee put in
the Accusative (sel-
dome

Anglo-latinus.

doine in the *Abl.*)
without any signe.
pendet tres drach-
mas, *it weigbeth three*
drams : ne transver-
sum unguem discedas
à recto, *a nails breadth.*
Londinum abest hinc
bidui iter, *London is*
two dayes journey off.
reddit numbram 4. pe-
des longam.

But if the Subst.
signifieth how farre
one thing exceeds or
is lesse than another ;
put it in the *Abl.* of-
ten with the signe by :
dimidio minor, *lesse by*
the halfe : altior te ses-
quiped, *a foot and half*
higher : proximus hu-
ic, sed longo interval-
F lo

HERMES

lo proximus, but a
great distance be-
tween.

∴ Gen. like
the greek,
but usual.

Let Adjectives
signifying full, empty,
without, void, free,
wanting, abounding,
poore; rich have after
them an *Abl.* or *Gen.*
(often with the signe
of or in) *mentis inops* :
animus terrore liber,
Cic. maeste virtute : *est*
immunis militia. *Liv.*
Cassus lumine : *cap-*
tus oculis : *belli im-*
munis, *Virg. Libera re-*
gum Roma, *Luc.*
Urbs praesidio nuda.
So elegantly with a
Prepos. *liber à metu* :
inops ab amicis : *im-*
paratus a pecunia, *un-*
provi-

Anglo-latinus.

provided of money, Cic.
nudus ab omni-
bus : vacuus a cu-
ris.

After contentus,
præditus, comitatus,
fretus, sto, muto, ni-
tor, glorior; the *Præ-*
pos. is hardly expres-
sed to the *Abl.* case
(*stare pactis*, to stand
to the bargain: virtu-

te decet; non sangui-
ne niti to rely upon ver-
tue.) But after inter-
cludo, cedo, gaudeo,
libero, lætor, arceo,
prohibeo, alienus ex-
torris, and words
signifying borne of or
come of; an *Abl.* is
used with a *Præpos.*
or without: *cedere*

HERMES

viâ , or de viâ : arceo
aditu, ab aditu : nihil
alienum nostrâ necessi-
tudine, Cic. (or à no-
stra) honesto loco na-
tus, well borne : gene-
re clarissimo , splendi-
dâ familiâ ortus ; come
of a great house : sum
ortu Cogthaliensis, at
oriundus agro Ce-
strensi (or ex agro)
I am a Cogs-hall man
borne ; but my Ance-
stors were of Cheshire :
gaudere de bonis.

when ? in,
at, how
long ?

Put a word of
time in the Abl. if it
answere to when ?
(with the signe at or
in) but in the Accus.
if it answere to how
long ? without a sign,
I was

Anglo-latīnus.

I was awake the greatest part of the night,
maximam partem noctis vigilavi; *wee had*
raine a quarter of a year
together, pluit apud nos tres menses continuos; *hee went out at*
three of the clock, prodiit horâ tertia: *at*
break of day, primâ luce: *wee shall know*
within this two dayes, biduo sciemus: *or*
intra biduum. So with a Pzepos. expressed: per quietem in sleep-time: stertis ad multum diem: per totum triennium, for this three yeere full: de nocte by night: in annum for a yeare: for
many

HERMES

*many yeares past, à mul-
tis retrò annis, hoc no-
ctis, at this time of
night: ad multam no-
ctem, till late at night:
ad clarum diem dor-
mis: ad octavum hinc
diem, eight dayes hence:
aliquot per annos, for
the space of some yeares:
diem ex die, day after
day.*

*Since (.i. agoe) is
made by ante (sixe
yeeres since, ante sex
annos) or by abhinc
with an Accus. or
Abl. sex abhinc annos,
or annis. Since, or
ever since, ex: since
when, ex quo: since
that time ex, illo:
since I saw him, it is a
twelve.*

Anglo-latinus.

twelve-moneth; annus
est, ex quo eum vidi,
or quod eum non vi-
di.

UNDERSTOOD. If a Substantive *Abl. abse-*
be joyned with a *late.*
Part. or with this
signe being, and hath
no Verbe to agree
with, nor any word
to be governed of:
put it in the *Abl.* (as
a word of time, *when?*)
me authore I being his
counsellor, or setter on:
te invito. Virtute du-
ce, comite fortunâ.
Auro loquente, nihil
pollet quævis oratio
Audito, comperto,
regem ad Ciliciam
tendere: *it being heard,*
or knowne for certaine.

HERMES

*In, at, to,
from.*

* *Cic. Cas-
sius in op-
pido An-
tiochiæ.*

Let proper names of
whole lands or coun-
treys be used with a
Prepos. in *Ireland*, in
Hibernia. But use
the name of a towne
or citie (with the
signes *in, at, to,*
from, by) without a
Prepos. by those
Rules in *Lilly*, In a
place, or at &c. at *A-
thens*, *Athenis* : at
Torke *Eboraci*, &c.
where in *oppido*, *urbe*
loco, or the like is un-
derstood * to the *Gen.*
and *Dat.* and a Pre-
pos. is understood to
an *Accus.* and *Abl.*
which Prepos. is bet-
ter expressed, if the
Towne or Citie be joy-
ned

Anglo-latinus.

ned with an Adj.
(ad doctas Athenas)
or if wee meane not
the very place it
selfe, but some place
neare to it : venit à
Roma, from the parts
about Rome. Hæc ad
Ilerdam geruntur, be-
fore or neare, Ilerda:
discessit à Mutina,
from before Mutina.
Let these englishes
be turned like such
proper names : on
the ground, humi : at
warre, milicie, belli :
to the countrey rus : at,
in or from the countrey,
ruri (seldome rure.)
at home domi : home or
to home, domum : from
home domo.

F 5 Every.



* The
first word
may be
altered
euphoniae
gratiâ, for
the better
sound sake,
as corre-
ctor for
conector.

EACH word
is either *primiti-*
ve (which is the
root as *lego*) or *deriva-*
tive (which commeth
of another word) as
lector, lectio: Either
simple (which is but
one word, as *doctus*)
or *compound*, which is
made of two or
* more, as *indo-*
ctus.

Observe by use,
what *derivatives* go-
berne the same case,
that their *primitives*
doe,

Anglo-Latinus.

doe, of which they
are deribed; as
most adverbs (proxi-
mè Pompejum fede-
bam, Cic. surgam
maturiùs solito, *sooner
than I use*: nihil lacry-
ma arefcit citiùs: ve-
niam tibi obviàm:
ampliùs quingentis
passibus, *above balse
a mile.*) * and some-
times Nouns deri-
ved of Verbs: justia
est legibus obtem-
peratio, Cic. quid ti-
bi nos est tactio? *what
doe you touching of us?*

Pla. populabundus * Tu om-
agros. Ignis aquæ nium ho-
pugnax, Ovid. minum

2. Observe by plurimùm
use what compounds potes apud
cum.
may

HERMES

may govern a Subst.
 by vertue of the first
 word, with which
 they are compoun-
 ded: as nequit absti-
 nere immodico potu,
hee cannot refraine drin-
king too much. Exeat
 aula, qui vult esse pi-
 us. Illudere mise-
 rum. Inhiare hæredi-
 tatem; mare trans-
 mittam. Rhenum ex-
 ercitus transporta-
 vit. Incessit me cupi-
 ditas; accedo te, *I*
come to thee: attendo
 antecedo te, nescio,
 quam viam infistam;
 satagit rerum suarum:
 granum hordei omni-
 bus gemmis malim (.i.
 magis velim.) dejici-
 am

Anglo-latinus.

am te hac spe : desistam incæpto .: satisfaciam tibi : pluribus superfedeo.

. for satis may go-berne a

Dat. as satis animo, non auribus.

3. Observe, after what words compounded with a, ab, ad, cum, in, de, ex, the same Prepositions may elegantly be repeated to the case following : illudere insultare in miserum, .: a. v. to play upon one in misery : accedam ad te, I will come to thee : * Adverdecadam de meo jure, incumbo in studia : non comparandus cum illo.

* Adverbum.

4. Observe, when a Dative case may be turned to an Accusative,

HERMES

tive, with a Prepos.
(dedi literas ad te, I
wrote a letter to thee:
dedit mihi has literas
perferendas, hee gave
me this letter to carry.
mitto, scribo ad te oꝛ
tibi: natus publico
malo; abdomini; ser-
vituti: ad laudem,
ad jugum, Cic. aptus
utilis huic rei; ad
hanc rem; especial-
ly with a Gerund;
idoneus ad audien-
dum: comparatur
ad eum. Pessimè hoc
in te consulis; refe-
ram ad Senatum, I
will propound it to the
Senate; constat om-
nibus; inter omnes)
oꝛ a Gen. oꝛ an Accus.
tur.

Anglo-latini.

turned to an Abl.
with a Prepos. de re
nihil meminit : *he spake*
not a word of thee : ad-
monuit me de ea re :
damnare ad mortem ;
de plurimis accusa-
tur.

Here use and pra-
ctise must bee the
guide.

From 20. to 100.
if the greater num-
ber be set first, there
needs no copulative,
as, 28. viginti octo, if
the lesse number be
set first, use a co-
pulative; octo & vi-
ginti (So 18. octo-
decim, or octo & de-
cem.) But above
100. set the greater
num

HERMES

* After these, the Gen. is usually a pleonasmus (more then the sence needs)
N. B.

number alwayes first, with a copulative, or without.

After Adverbs, that may answer to *where? when? how much? how far?* put the Subst. in the Gen. *eo insolentiae processit, hee came to that height of pride. quoad ejus fieri potest.*

Observe generally both in concord and governing, that if two sentences, or two clauses of a sentence bee knit together by a question asked, or by *an, quàm, non, nisi; præter-quàm, quasi, & vel,* or the like conjunction; the

Anglo-latinus.

the *Verbe* or *Subst.* is
expressed in the fore-
going clause, and
must be repeated, as
the sense shall re-
quire, and understood
in the latter clause
(*what writest thou?*
a letter; subaudi: I
wrote a letter, quid
scribis? literas; non
est meus liber, sed tra-
tris; Sub. Liber. Fur-
tine accusatur an ho-
miciidii, an utroque?
Sub. Accusatur. ne-
que natare novit, ne-
que literas. Salvus
sum meo præsidio at-
que hospitis; nemo
meliùs novit quàm
vos .i. nostis. Some-
time it is expressed
in

HERMES

in the latter clause,
and is fetch'd from
thence, and under-
stood in the former:
quid (*Sub. La sit*) nisi
secreta læserunt Phyl-
lida silvæ ? nihil
hic (*deeft*) nisi
carmina de-
sunt, *Virg.*

Syn-

Anglo-latinus.



Syntaxeos anoma-
liæ insigniores.

*Our Grammar fi-
gures explai-
ned.*



Singulare cum
plurali, vel
multa singula-
ria copulata

per ∴ conjunctionem
cohærent plærumque
cum

∴. Expres-
sam vel in-
tellectam.

HERMES

cum plurali : interdum etiam copulata per Præpositionem (Rhemus cum fratre Quirino jura dabant. *Sub. bi duo.* *Virg.* Ipse cum fratre adesse jussi sumus, *Cic.*) Sed hoc poetarum potius est, quam oratorum.

At verbum vel nomen semel expressum potest alibi subaudiri (in diversis sententiis semper ; sæpè etiam in .: eâdem) & referri ad plura diversi generis, numeri aut personæ .: *apposita* ; modò cum proximiori concordat (.: milites pugnant, alter gladio,

* Prolepsis.

* Zeugma.
.: *Substantiva* vel *nominativos*.

Anglo-Latinum.

dio, alter sarissa. Il-
letimore, ego risu cor-
rui Cic. ∴ Sociis &
rege recepto; caper
tibi salvus & hædi,
Virg. Et genus & vir-
tus, nisi cum re, vilior
algâ est, Hor. locus,
tempus constitutum
est, Ter. Risus popu-
li & admiratio facta
est. Ego & Cicero
meus flagitabit, (Cic.)
Interdum nihil repe-
tendum est a πὸ κοινῶ sed
vox *alia*: intelligenda
ex sensu; ut —fortu-
nam quâ illi florentis-
simâ, nos duriori con-
flictati sumus, Cic. nil
nisi garris.

Quandoque etiam
unum singulare (si sit

Syllepsis,
vel potius
Synthesis.

no-

HERMES

a. *Gens,*
turba, pars,
vulgus.

b. *Quis,*
quisque, a-
liquis, ul-
lus, neuter,
uter, om-
nis, cun-
ctus, alter
solus, qui-
dam, reli-
quus.

nomen ^a multitudi-
nis, ^b partitivum aut
collectivum. Idem va-
let quod plurale, & u-
surpatur junctum cum
plurali. Uterq; va-
lemus: alius alium ex-
pectate: pars mer-
tenuere ratē, alter al-
terius onera portate.
Impliciti laqueis nu-
dus uterque jacet,
quisque suos patimur
manes; turba ruunt,
aperite aliquis osti-
um, partim signorum
sunt combusta.

Interdum in sub-
stantivo expresso *latet*
aliud, quod loquentis
animus magis atten-
dit, eique accommo-
dat adjectivum aut
ver-

Anglo-latinus.

verbum per *synthesin*;
ut, capita conjurationis
trucidati. *Sal.* Sic
in collectivis & distributivis
latent res collectæ & distributæ
(pars veniemus, *Virg.*
pars in flumen acti :
Moly herbarum laudatissima. *Plin.* In
numeris res numeratæ
(duo millia crucibus affixi, *Cur.*) In specie
latet genus (transtulit in Eunuchum suam;
Scil. fabulam. Sors eadem Ismarios
Hebrum cum Strymone ficcat, *Ovid.*
.i. fluvios. Anser facta;
Sub. femina. Vos ô Calliope precor
aspirate canenti,
Virg.)

HERMES

Virg.) In abstracto
concretum (ut illum
dii senium perdant :
ubi ille scelus est, *Ter.*)
In singulari latet plu-
rale, & contra (ab-
sente nobis. Eunu-
chum dixisti velle te,
quia solæ his utuntur
reginae, *Ter.*) In pos-
sessivo primitivum :
id meâ minimè refert,
qui sum natu maxi-
mus, *Ter.* vehementer
interest vestrâ, qui pa-
tres estis. Stomacho
accommodatissimum,
lac caprinum, quo-
niam fronde vescun-
tur (*Scil. capræ*)
Plin. meum solius
peccatum (in meum
latet mei *of mee*, q. d.
meum

Anglo-latinus.

menum mei peccatum.)
tuum hominis simpli-
-do cis pectus vidimus.

Cic. iile orator

munus alior



arborum iustis) orator

Hellenismi, cautè
notandi, non
semper imitan-
di.

no imo. I. Simili mod

EX vi Substan-
tivi intellecti
quavis Adje-
ctiva, præser-
tim Substantivè aut
partitivè sumpta, re-
gunt gen. nigræ lana-
rum (*the blacker sort of*
wool) nullum colorem
G bi-

* The
currish
kind of
dogs.

HERMES

bibunt. * Canum de-
generes, *Pl.* Sequimur
te sancte deorum. Ob-
sedere alii telis an-
gusta viarum, *Vir.*
extrema belli *Cic.*

Post verbum po-
nitur particula pro in-
finito (sensit medios
delapsus in hostes,
Virg. i., se esse delap-
sum.) adjectivum pro
adverbio; & hoc qui-
dem usitate. Domi est
infrequens *hoc is sel-*
dom at home. Tibi
lubens benefaxim non
feci sciens, *witting-*
ly.

Nominativus cu-
jusvis verbi finiti sic
trahit ad se illud no-
men etiam remotius
dis-

Anglo-latinus.

diffitum quod pendet
à verbo substantivo
infinito, ut quasi per
appositionem in eodem Latinè, se
convenient casu; ret- esse prone
tulit Ajax esse Jovis potem me
pronepos. Sed vereor fuisse cau-
tardæ causa fuisse sam &c.
moræ. Nec tu meus
esse negari dignus es,
Ovid. utrumque pu-
tavit jam bonus esse
socer *Luc.* phæselus
ille, quem videtis, ait
fuisse navium celerri-
mus, *Catyl.* quæ se op-
tavit potius inhonestè
hîc parare divitias,
quàm patriâ honestè
pauper vivere *Ter.* ac-
ceptum refero. versi-
bus esse nocens, *Ov.*

Subauditur inter-

G 2 duni

HERMES

dum ~~in~~ causa, gratia
 ratione; præcipuè post
 verba *affectus*, ut an-
 gor, discrucior, ve-
 reor, fastidio, fallor,
 pendeo, desipio, eru-
 besco, ac quæ *ideò* vi-
 dentur genetivum re-
 gere (expediunt fessi
 rerum. Lætari malo-
 rum, *Virg.* fastidit
 mei.) Quædam satis
 trita & Latina: Animi
 se angebat; ne iò assen-
 tandi magis, quàm quòd
 habeam gratiam facere
 existimes, *Ter.* regium
 imperium initio fue-
 rat augendæ reip. *Sal.*
 num mentis desipiunt?
Pla. dixit se custodiæ
 remansisse in castris.
 Reip. defendendæ pe-
 ri-

Anglo-latinus.

IMITATIONEM
riclitatur; discrucior
animi; animi pendeo.

Cic.

Idem & decet regunt *Latiniùs,
dativum: *dignus in-* idem quod
dignus genitivum; no- vel ac oc-
ceo, *fungor, fruor, utor,* cidens.
abutor, &c Accus. in-
vitum qui servat, idem
* facit occidenti,
Hor.

Genitivum regunt
abstineo, dominor, sic
arceo, defino, curo,
participo, ignosco,
miror, levo, libero, cu-
ro, prohibeo, &c. Ab-
stine irarum; cura-
rum define, Hor.

Certo, pugno, &
verba distandi, dissen-
tiendi, miscendi, ar-
cendi regunt Dativ.
pla-

HERMES

placidone etiam pug-
nabis amor? solsti-
tium pecori defen-
dite, *Vir.* paulum se-
pultæ distat inertia
cælata virtus, *Hor.*
Dativus ponitur pro
accus. cum *prepositio-*
ne; it clamor cælo;
venturum excidio
Lybiæ, *Vir.* *Nomina-*
tivus usurpatur pro
Voc. (atticè,) vos ô pa-
tritus sanguis, *Per.*
da meus ocellus, *Pla.*
Accusativum, regunt
gerundia in *dum* etiam
necessitatem signifi-
cantia; pacem Trojano
à rege petendum *Vir.*

Synecdo-
che.

Post adjectiva vel
verba neutra aut
passiva ponitur pro
ablativo.

Anglo-latini.

ablativo *accusativus*,
(præsertim si significat *partem* aut *adjunctum*) præpositione subauditâ; rubet capillos. cætera lætus *Hor.* expleri mentem nequit. flores inscripti nomina regum, *Virg.* adopertaque vultum (*being muffled on her face: i. having her face muffled*) egreditur *Thisbe*, *Ov.* subaudi *regia* secundum. Verbum infinitum ponitur pro substantivo aut gerundio; interdum & pro verbo finito, si conjunctio præcedat. velle suum cuique est. Convenimus ambo, tu calamus

HERMES

GRÆCORUM.
 mos inflare leves, ego
 dicere versus, *Vir.*
 Adimam * cantare se-
 veris *I will take singing*
from grave men. audax
 omnia perpeti. Ut
 melius, quicquid erit,
 pati. *Hor. .: .* *ἄγε φέρεται*
i. ut patiaris)

* π
 ἄγε φέρεται.

.: Od.
 I. II.

Artes amo in
Bono.



Octob. 20. 1638..

IMPRIMATUR

Tho. Wykes.

